

Johnson County's Med-Act Department. He began his career as an emergency medical technician in February 1978. In August 1980, he advanced to the paramedic level and was again promoted in 1984 to team leader and to the rank of lieutenant. Neustrom was involved in many aspects of the Med-Act Department, including the Disaster Response Team, the Special Operations Group, the Emergency Operations Team, and he also served as a field training officer. Most recently, he was an integral member of the team that created and launched a partnership between the city's fire department and the Johnson County Med-Act Department. Neustrom had been assigned as a paramedic to the Overland Park station since the partnership was formed in 2002.

Neustrom and his wife of 23 years, Linda, are the parents of three daughters. A family man with many friends, who enjoyed fly-fishing and playing guitar in his free time, he was 49 years old. I join with the grieving members of Johnson County Med-Act and the Overland Park Fire Department in paying tribute to this dedicated public servant, whose services were conducted with full public safety honors. Mr. Speaker, I commend to all members of this House the life and legacy of Lieutenant Ned Neustrom, and ask that you join me in this tribute.

UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT LET  
TYTLER ENTER COUNTRY

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 23, 2004*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed to read that Jagdish Tytler, India's Minister of State for Non-Resident Indian Affairs, was coming to the United States to speak to the American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin. While there are many fine people of Indian origin, Jagdish Tytler is a person who is unfit to visit this country. He is the person most responsible for the genocide against Sikhs in Delhi in November 1984. To bring Jagdish Tytler to America is to give our implicit blessing to that massacre.

After the assassination of Indira Gandhi, Tytler and others organized bands of Hindus who grabbed Sikhs and burned them to death. He was one of the people responsible for getting the Sikh police locked in their barracks so that they could not intervene. Meanwhile, the state-run radio and TV screamed for more Sikh blood. In all, over 20,000 Sikhs were murdered.

Mr. Speaker, why is such a person being granted entry to the United States? And why is he in India's Cabinet? Unfortunately, rewarding people who carry out such activities is too common in India. We do not have to grant it our implicit approval.

As you know, over a quarter of a million Sikhs have been murdered at the hands of the Indian government since 1984. The Indian government has also killed more than 300,000 Christians in Nagaland, over 87,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and thousands upon thousands of other minorities as well. They continue to hold tens of thousands of political prisoners, according to Amnesty International. This includes over 52,000 Sikhs, some of whom have been held in illegal custody with-

out charge or trial for 20 years. A democratic country should be embarrassed to have carried out acts like these, and I call on Prime Minister Singh to begin to rectify India's record by releasing the political prisoners and by removing Mr. Tytler and others involved in atrocities from his government. This will be a good first step towards restoring democracy for all the people.

America is the beacon of freedom. It is a country dedicated to the principles of freedom and equal rights. While we have not always been perfect in our efforts to follow these principles, they form the foundation of America. We embarrass ourselves and our principles by allowing the likes of Jagdish Tytler to come and make speeches in our country.

As long as people like Mr. Tytler are in the government, it is confirmation that there is no place for Sikhs and other minorities in India. Until it repudiates this and allows all people to exercise their full rights, we should provide no aid to India. And we should put ourselves on record in support of a free and fair vote on independence for the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, and for all the other nations seeking their freedom. And we should keep the leaders who practice brutality and commit atrocities out of our country.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION  
OF INQUIRY

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 23, 2004*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a resolution of inquiry to request documents about the abuse of detainees and prisoners in Iraq, Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay. Two weeks ago, Democrats publicly requested that the White House release all documents concerning the growing Iraq prison abuse scandal. We were ignored, so today I am offering a resolution of inquiry which formally requests that the White House to release the documents.

We are in the midst of one of the most serious incidents of human rights abuses in our Nation's history. In Iraq, Afghanistan and Guantanamo, it is increasingly clear that our Nation's military and civilian contractors—at the behest of the very highest officials in the administration—engaged in physical, psychological, and sexual abuse on a widespread basis. Scores of detainees were murdered. Numerous warnings were ignored. The Justice Department provided the legal cover necessary to justify torture.

The resolution I am offering today will ensure that the administration no longer picks and chooses what information it will share with us. While the administration released a number of documents yesterday pertaining to the treatment of detainees and prisoners, we've all learned that it only shares what information reflects on it best. There is no reason to believe that the memos made public yesterday represent all of what the President and his Cabinet approved.

The documents also touch on only one of many issues that need investigation. While understanding how the administration came to deny Geneva Convention protections to detainees is important, it is also critical to deter-

mine what the administration did once it realized its military was committing abuse, what role contractors had in this mess, whether warnings were ignored, and more. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to support this resolution so that we may get the rest of the documents in the administration's possession so that we may conduct a thorough investigation.

The prison scandal is a stain on our Nation and an impediment to the prosecution of the war against terror. If this Congress can't find the will to investigate an abuse of this magnitude, it calls into question our entire constitutional system of checks and balances.

We've given the President and the Republican majority every opportunity to participate in what any decent society demands—accountability for inhuman and degrading acts committed in our name. If they won't help us get to the bottom of why these atrocities happened, we'll do it without them.

H. RES.—

*Resolved*, That the President is requested, and the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General are each directed, to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution all documents in their possession, except those documents in the Attorney General's possession that have been found by a court to be protected by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e) in a proceeding at which the Attorney General or the Department of Justice is a party, relating to the treatment of prisoners or detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay and any requisite instructions for handling such documents, including—

(1) every report, memorandum, or complaint from the International Committee of the Red Cross relating to the treatment of detainees or prisoners and any documents that reference such memorandum, report, or complaint by the President, by any Federal official covered by this resolution, or by any agency under any such Federal official;

(2) every report, memorandum, or complaint from Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Iraqi Human Rights Association, Afghan Human Rights Commission, Physicians for Human Rights, or Human Rights First relating to the treatment of detainees or prisoners and any documents that reference such memorandum, report, or complaint by the President, by any Federal official covered by this resolution, or by any agency under any such Federal official;

(3) every document relating to interrogation techniques;

(4) every internal report of a law enforcement, military, or intelligence agency or organization concerning interrogation or detention operations;

(5) every internal report of a law enforcement, military, or intelligence agency in response to allegations that the treatment of prisoners or detainees violated or continues to violate international or American law;

(6) every document and memorandum regarding the applicability of the Geneva Conventions, the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, sections 2340-2340A of title 18, United States Code, the War Crimes Act of 1996, and the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States to the treatment of prisoners or detainees;

(7) every document and memorandum relating to command relationships between military police units and military intelligence units;